Amnsements, etc., Chis Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 24 and at 8: "Witches of Union Square Theater. - "The Belles of the Kitches." The Vokes Family. WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Robin Hood." Miss Lydia

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVEN Tion in Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 5, 1872, with Horace Greeley's Letter of Acceptance, and the Address of the New-York State Committee. Price, 5 cents per copy; \$4 per 100. If by mail, 6 cents per copy; 18 copies for a dollar.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this corning at so'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5

Our city readers who spend the Summer in

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872.

There was no session of the Geneva Tribunal yesterday. === The question of the expulsion of the Jesuits was discussed in the British House of Commons. === The railway porters at Liverpool have struck work. President Thiers has triumphed on the question of taxation. — The Mexican Government has taken vigor-ous measures for the suppression of kidnapping.

Miss Mansfield, Mrs. Williams, and Wm. H. Morgan testified in the Barnard trial. - The College regatta at Springfield, Mass., was postponed till to-day. = The Williamsport labor riot was suppressed. ==== Alderman McMullin of Philadelphia was shot by a recently pardoned convict.

Senator Conkling addressed a large Grant ratification meeting at Cooper Institute. - The Riverside Commissioners presented their final report to the Supreme Court for confirmation. == The German Democrats and the German Liberal Republicans have decided to cooperate during the canvass. - A Brooklyn Commissioner of Public Charities was stabbed by an ex-Assemblyman. ==== Gen. McMahon, A. J. Rogers, and others addressed a Liberal meeting in the Nineteenth Ward. ___ Gold, 1142, 1143. Thermometer, 730, 820, 740.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF MR. GREE-LEY'S NOMINATION AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 1872.

DEAR SIR: It is our pleasure, in compliance with the instructions of the Democratic National Convention assembled in this city, to inform you that you have been unanimously nominated its candidate for the

Presidency of the United States.

The Convention, consisting of 32 delegates, representing every State and Territory in the Union, adopted, without amendments, the declaration of principles affirmed by the Convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and strengthened by the indorsement contained in your letter of acceptance.

The action of this great body of delegates proves that they are, with singular unanimity, determined to enter under your leadership upon the patriotic duty of restor ing to the administration of the Government purity and integrity, and that independence to its departments which regards the Constitution as alike the source and

the limit of Federal power. Laying aside the differences of the past, abandoning ail purpose of mere partisan advantage, asking for no pledge other than that of fidelity to the principles to which they have given their deliberate and resolute adherence, and which they believe will command the approval of a large majority of the American people, they tender you their nomination, confident that peace and good government will be inaugurated and maintained

under your administration. Respectfully, your obedient servants,

Chairman of Convention Chairman of Convention.
William Len. Mimesona.
E. O. Strass, Missistippi.
Henny Bronnyter, Missouri.
J. C. Chawong, Nohorska.
B. B. Wynan, Nevyde.
James S. Thanyer, New York.
John S. Dancy, North Carolins.
J. A. McManan, Obio.
Geo W. Cass, Pennsylvenia.
A. Spracer, Bhode Island.
James Chemnyt, South Carolins.
Jon. C. Bunch, Tennessee,
Assume, Sartin, Texas.
Lecius Compon. Chairma.

Joins C. Maccara, Arkanna.
J. G. Downey, California.
A. E. Bours, Connected.
E. L. Martin, Delaware.
L. W., Johns, Florida.
J. W. A. Haweins, Georgia.
W. A. Haweins, Georgia.
John S. Dai
M. M. Ray, Indiana.
J. D. Thosprox, Iowa.
J. D. Thosprox, Iowa.
Jan. C. Maddian.
J. G. Martin, Kinna.
Jan. C. Maddian.
J. G. Ashort, Massachusetta.
Grob, H. Bacce, Michigan.
C. P. Clavers, New-Medica.
To the Hon. Horace G Greelety, New-Medica. JNO. C. BUNCH, Tennessee,
Assum, Setth, Texas,
Luctus Rominon, Vermont,
J. H. Marys, Virginia.
W. M. CLEMENTA, West Virginia.
B. S. Wert, Wisconsin.

J. R. DOOLITTLE,

To the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, New-York.

Mr. Greeley's Acceptance.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872. GENTLEMEN: Upon mature deliberation, it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst. some further and fuller response than the hasty, unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and

accepted your nomination at our meeting on

honor to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years, is essentially noteworthy. That many of you originally preferred that the Liberal Republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more readily have united with us in the support of Adams or Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a concentration of forces upon any new ticket had been proved impracticable. Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nominations, certain as I am that you would not have thus concurred had you not deemed me upright and capable, I find nothing in the circumstance calculated to inflame vanity or nourish self-conceit.

But that your Convention saw fit, in adopting the Cincinnati ticket, to reaffirm the Cincinnati Platform, is to me a source of the profoundest satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It might have accepted the candidates of the Liberal Republicans upon grounds entirely its own, or it might have presented them (as the first Whig National Convention did Harrison and Tyler) without adopting any platform whatever. That it chose to plant itself deliberately, by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles which are at once incontestably Republican and emphatically Democratic, gives trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is dawning upon our long distracted country.

Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against Chattel Slaverya struggle none the less earnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligations constrained me to act for the most part on the defensive-in resistance to the diffusion rather than in direct efforts for the extinction of Human Bondage. Throughout most of those years, my vision was uncheered, my exertions were rarely animated, by even so much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by freemen alone. The affirmance by your Convention of the Cincinnati Platform is st conclusive proof that not merely is Slavery abolished but that its spirit is extinct—that, despite the protests of a respectable but isolated few, there remains among us no party and no formidable interest which regrets the overthrow or desires the reistablishment of Human Bondage, whether in letter or in spirit. I am thereby justified in my hope and trust that the first century of American Independence will not close before the grand elemental truths on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of '76 will no longer be regarded as "glittering generalities," but will have become the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric.

I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition. Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of Blacks, I now insist on the full enfranchisement of all my White countrymen. Let none say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen, to whom eligibility to office can be of little consequence. My view contemplates not the hundreds proscribed but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by the men of their unfettered choice. Proscription were absurd if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they are forbidden to choose.

I have a profound regard for the people of that New-England wherein I was born, in whose con schools I was taught. I rank no other people above them in intelligence, capacity, and moral worth. But, while they do many things well, and some admirably, there is one thing which I am sure they cannot wisely or safely undertake, and that is the selection, for States remote from and unlike their own, of the persons by whom those States shall be represented in Congress. If they could do this to good purpose, then republican institutions were unfit, and aristocracy the only true political system.

Yet what have we recently witnessed? Zebulon B. Vance, the unquestioned choice of a large majority of the present Legislature of North Carolinaa majority backed by a majority of the people who voted at its election—refused the seat in the Federal Senate to which he was fairly chosen, and the Legislature thus constrained to choose another in his stead or leave the State unrepresented for years. The votes of New-England thus deprived North her to send another in his stead-another who, in our late contest, was, like Vance, a rebel, and a fighting robel, but who had not served in Congress before the war as Vance had, though the latter remained faithful to the Union till after the close of his term, I protest against the disfranchisement of a Statepresumptively, of a number of States-on grounds so narrow and technical as this. The fact that the same Senate which refused Vance his seat proceeded to remove his disabilities after that seat had been filled by another, only serves to place in stronger light the indignity to North Carolina and the arbi trary, capricious tyranny which dictated it. I thank you, gentlemen, that my name is to be conspicuously associated with yours in a determined effort to render Amnesty complete and universal, in spirit as well as in letter. Even defeat in such a cause would leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens and which evoke

no tears but those of gratitude and joy. Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another, but that those terms are to mean in politics, as they always have meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing-namely, Equal Rights, regardless of creed, or clime, or color. I hail this as a genuine New Departure from outworn feuds and meaningless contentions in the direction of Progress and Reform. Whether I shall be found worthy to bear the standard of the great Liberal movement which the American People have inaugurated is to be determined not by words but by deeds. With me if I steadily advance, over me if I falter, its grand array moves on to achieve for our country her

glorious, beneficent destiny. I remain, gentlemen, yours, HORACE GREELEY.

To the Hon. James R. DOOLITTLE, Chairman of the Convention, and Messrs. F. W. SYKES, JOHN C. MAC-CABE, and others, Committee.

Senator Schurz's masterly speech at St Louis will be ready, on Thursday, in quarter sheet form. The sheet will also contain Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. Let the friends of sound government see that this speech secures a general circulation.

Price one cent a single copy, 75 cents per 100, \$7 per 1,000; if by mail, 1 copy, 3c., copies, 5c.; 100 for \$1; 1,000 for \$10.

TERMS-Cash invariably with the order. Address THE TRIBUNE New-York.

President Thiers has won a substantial victory. The Assembly has adopted the first chapter of the bill taxing raw materials by a vote of 317 to 233. It was only the other day that M. Thiers, who had said that unless this chapter, which taxes textiles, was adopted, he should be obliged to adopt more unpopular forms of taxation, was snubbed by the Right. His triumph, therefore, is now more marked.

A strange story of Spanish insolence and calls him Sidney, on account of his startling re-American official subserviency comes to us from the State Department. The sum of it is that one Buenaventura Perada, who is reputed to have been a deserter from the Spanish army ling stops for no such trifles, and occasionally in Cuba, fled to San Francisco with a large amount of money in gold and bills, taken from the military chest of the organization to which he had been attached. He was pursued and arrested by San Francisco detectives and compelled to give up his booty, under a pressure

warrant for these proceedings was simply an order from the Spanish Consul at New-York. If this is all true (and the substance of it has previously been published in the California newspapers), what will the State Department do about it? And by what legal process could the recovered money get to Cuba from the San Francisco Chief of Police? It appears that the recent reverse of Baez,

President of Santo Domingo, amounted to a

defeat, which he sustained at the hands of

Cabral. The latter, however, retreated 'rom his advantageous position, having no nore ammunition. Baez is reported to be stayed and comforted in these trying circumstances by the hope that his country will yet be annexed to the United States. His confidence in President Grant's power and pertinacity is truly sublime. Senator Sherman's speech at Mansfield, Ohio, yesterday, contains a new argument against the election of Mr. Greeley. He claims that Mr. Greeley cannot sign a Free Trade bill if Congress should happen to pass one, as his

constitutional oath would require him to veto

the bill as contrary to his judgment. That is

to say, his official oath would require him to

carry out his own convictions, whatever Con-

gress or the people might wish! This argument ought to be patented right off. Mexican dispatches contain a horrible story of conspiracy and violence which makes still more unlovely that country, already the nuisance of the continent. Brigandage is a regularly-organized industry in our sister Republic; and now the brigands have adopted the Greek system of kidnapping citizens, even in the public streets, and confining them in underground retreats until ransom is paid. The band which carries on this trade is known as the Sociedad Terrible, and impartially embraces ruffians of all nationalities.

So it seems that the Rebel archives, purchased by the Government for \$75,000, are to be published as a campaign document by the Grant party. There has been already a great deal of history-writing at public expense, of which the most shining example is Mr. Badeau's use of War Department records and clerks in making his eminent work. But this rare and curious publication is a new attempt "to fire "the Northern heart" for the net sum of \$75,000. The slender pretext that the purchase of the documents was made so that the treason of Rebel claimants for damages from the Government might be exposed disappears. It is intended to reopen the old sore again; we are to have the city-burning, the well-poisoning, and the contagion-spreading business all retold, for fear people might forget there had been a war, and make up their minds to live at peace with their countrymen. Is this worth while? Must these dead-and-gone quarrels be revived everlastingly that demagogues may

Curiosity was piqued to learn what Josephine Mansfield might have to say about Judge Barnard. This fact seems to have been sufficient, yesterday, to fill the hall where the Court of Impeachment holds its sittings at Saratoga. The evidence only shows what everybody knows-that Fisk and Barnard were intimate friends; that the Judge received gifts from the Erie brigand; named one of his children for him, and was generally his comrade and crony. The fact that President Grant had accepted one style of Fisk's hospitalities was brought out by Mansfield's testimony, but it does not appear that that can help the case at all. People have their own private opinions of the standing and affiliations of the men whom Mans-Carolina of the Senator of her choice, and compelled | field characterizes as " the most distinguished "men of New-York;" and Judge Barnard's association with Mansfield's guests, now established, is a point gained by the prosecution. Erie and Erie litigation formed the staple of the testimony brought forward yesterday, and, the Mansfield episode over, the Court went on with the dull routine of bringing home to Barnard loose, irregular, and generally disreputable conduct therein.

CONKLING'S APOLOGY.

Mr. Conkling, which we print this morning, we do not remember ever to have read. All the Household Senators and newspapers of President Grant are laboring under that unedifying depression of spirits which finds utterance in abusive language, but we think the campaign will hardly show a more violent exhibition of anger and apprehension than this long tirade of Mr. Conkling. It has two natural divisions; one half is filled with lyric expressions of homage toward the President, and the other is devoted to furious denunciations of his opponent and his critics. Yet even in his transports of eulogy he does not forget his anger, and mingles his pacans to Grant with unhandsome references to the Liberals. He calls the Liberal Republicans "the most piebald, disreputable collection "to be scraped together from the gutters " and sewers of politics;" he also styles them "political lazzaroni," an expression which lacks novelty as much as truth; but as he cherishes a feeling recollection of the castigation he received in the Senate from Gen. Schurz, he reserves for that gentleman the most elaborate and ingenious epithet; he calls him "the charioteer of a mud-machine." The intention of all these witticisms is obvious; if they are not up to the requirements of the occasion, we are sure Mr. Conkling

did the best he could. But our Senior Senator appears to the highest advantage in his eulogy of the President. In this he displays qualities not before suspected in him, a religious reverence for official position, a loyal devotion to the dispenser of patronage, as rare as they are genuine, together with an audacity of assertion and a than they are in a Senator. He makes no pretense of any such beggarly virtue as impartiality. He represents the President as a mere angel, an utterly faultless monster, better than any good man and greater than any great man who ever lived before. In the new name in addition to the Hiram, Ulysses, and Simpson, which were conferred upon the hero by his parents and Congressmen, and semblance to Sir Philip of that ilk. Everything that he does is right. If the twisting of a law or a fact is required to justify him, Mr. Conkenlivens his narrative with a bright, fresh falsehood. He says, for instance, that Gen. Donaldson did in Jackson's time, when he knows Donaldson was not an officer of the army during Jackson's term; he says Cramer. party thus came to mean nothing but Presi-Minister to Denmark, was appointed by

made him Consul to Leipsic, where he was publicly cowhided by a gentleman he had insulted and refused reparation, and that Gen. Grant himself gave him the Danish Mission. He goes very thoroughly into the family record, and by dint of close paring and falsification reduces the President to the condition of Melchizedec, leaving him not a relative in the world. He has even the temerity to state that Mr. Silas Hudson, the President's cousin, an illiterate loafer from lowa, whom the President made Minister to Guatemala, was presented by that State for the place; the truth being that the State, through its representatives, presented Mr. Howell, afterward Senator, for that mission, and that the President cared no more for their recommendation than for common decency, in making the appointment.

In general matters, as well as in these details, Mr. Conkling swings the same bold and free brust. Gen. Grant saved the country, which would have perished without him; he never tool part in any political quarrel in any State further than to forgive those who reviled him; he received no more gifts than were god for him; his foreign policy was brilliantly successful, as is proved by this marvelous fact, which is not generally known to his critics: "Noblemen " and University men were England's Com-'missioners; they sealed the Treaty with signet rings bearing ancient coats of arms; but "the gossip said that one of our untitled " and self-educated Commissioners had noth-"ing to sealwith except a button;" perhaps the indirect daims were not exactly prudent, but if they were not, Mr. Sumner made the President indude them; and anyhow, the result at Geneva has covered us with glory and made the British Lion howl with anguish. This is a fair statement of Mr. Conking's review of the President's work, adding of course that he has paid the debt and giver us fair weather and good crops -he and he only. The orator shrinks from nothing; he even shoulders Mr. Murphy and Mr. Conding, and gives them both the highest prise, though the long passage which he devoes to showing how this Arcadian pair got the patronage of the State away | lives. from Mr. Fenten and his friends, and lost the State to the lepublican party, shows very plainly how much more clever they are at ante-room intigues than at carrying elec-

We have given a great deal of room to this speech. We have printed it as it was written, much more full than it was delivered. Our readers have the right to expect from us the news of bota sides in this contest;and we give this interminable speech with the less hsitation because it throws the clearest light won the character and qualifieations of Mr. Roscoe Conkling-a subject which is likely oon to be a matter of temporary interest to be people of this State.

MR. SCHURZ AND HIS GREAT SPEECH. The speech of Senator Carl Schurz, which we published in full yesterday, will long take rank among the most animated and effective harangues in medern political conflict. Long as it was, we presume that it has been read from beginning to end by tens 'ot thousands o' persons without regard to political prefererces; and we can easily believe the statenent that the crowded audience which was so firtunate as to hear it delivered hung in dose and delighted attention upon the orator's secents until the very close. For no public speaker now in political life in this country so closely rivets the interest of his hearers as this brilliant Senator from Missouri, who only a few years ago was an exile barely understanding our language and utterly unfamiliar wth our people. In the Senate of the United States he has repeated again and again the triumphs of parliamentary elquence which used to illustrate the ers of Clay, and Webster, and Calhoun. The chosen champions of orthodox Republicarism-Conkling with his vulgar arrogance and his mean subservience to power, Morton with his narrow partisanism, the roaring Chariller and the comic Nye-may please for a mment the ruder occupants of the galeleries but when Mr. Schurz is to speak the A less sweet-tempered speech than that of representatives of all that is best and most high cultivated in Washington life throng the loor, and even our legislators are compellel to listen. At the Capitol his gifts are partly wasted, for it is notorious that speeches havelittle effect inside the Senate or the House of lepresentatives; but before his constituents or efore the country the power of such a manis enormous. He is not a mere rhetoricial. His oratory is not more remarkable for flicity of language and beauty of arrangement than for vigor of thought, elevation of tone, and clearness of statement. It is the uttennce of a man of firm convictions, quick insigt, broad views, and dignified purpose,

and ommands respect for the evident sincerity of the speaker. Certinly the aims of the Liberal movement have lever been so finely set forth as in the addres which we reported yesterday. Mr. Schur showed there, in clear and well-chosen language, free from the exaggeration of passion, but colored with honest indignation, that the Republican party, under the mismanagemen of President Grant and his obedient servant, "has become a personal party abso-"lutely subjugated to the interests of one in-"dividual." In the new morality of that party every sin may be forgiven except the sin of withstanding the President's will. Against the wises of the people the President determined upon the acquisition of Santo Domingo, and every Republican who opposed him was cast out of the party as a heretic. The President chose to put Thonas Murphy into the Custom-house and Leet into the General Order stores, and every Republican who asked for a reformation of the abuses of those establishments was punfacility of invention which might be more ished to the full extent of the President's useful and becoming in an auctioneer power The President insisted upon a renomination because, as he told Mr. Forney, a singleterm would not pay; and to oppose that was regarded in the Grant-Conkling-Morton clique the gravest offense that a Republican politician could commit. But neanwhile the Administration had rapturous flow of his adoration, he invents a failed in all the duties which fell to it on the suppression of the Rebellion. It had plindered and irritated the South. It had widened the chasm which it ought to have closed. It had fostered the corruptions born of a long period of civil war. It had weakened constitutional restraints. It had strengthened entralizing tendencies. It had debased the Cvil Service. It had increased to an enormous extent the abuses of patronage. It had boken all its promises of reform. Yet to Grant's military secretaries serve just as Major support that Administration, cover its faults, and vete for its perpetuation, was made the test of political orthodoxy. The Republican

dent Grant. Its success now would not be

a single man who has contrived to exact more slavish service from a clique of American politicians than Louis Napoleon ever obtained from his court of adventurers and soldiers.

And what manner of man is he to whom a great party has bound itself in this extraordinary manner? He does not mean to be a despot, says Mr. Schurz, but he wants to have his will. He took the Presidency, not as a trust, but as a gift. He thought it was a reward for his military services, and he had a right to make himself and his family as comfortable in it as he could. He is not purposely an usurper, "pondering how he may subvert the free institutions of the Republic. 'Neither does he ponder how he may preserve "them. He does not ponder at all. He does 'not mean to break down the authority of the 'laws. He simply wants them not to hamper 'him in his doings. He does not mean systematically to outrage the public sense of "decency by nepotism and low associations: "to corrupt the service, and degrade our po-"litical life. He only wants to make his rela-'tives and favorites comfortable, to associate with men who are congenial to him, and to 'take the best care of his interest he can." We should do his personal government too much honor by calling it Cæsarism. It is not inspired by any grand, lofty, and long-headed ambition. "It is absolutely barren of ideas "and originality, barren of striking achieve-"ments, void of noble sentiments and inspir-'iting example. It is simply dull and heavy,

'stupid and stubborn in its selfishness." The Liberal movement is the popular revolt against the Conkling and Morton principle of unquestioning submission to this degrading rule. It is the popular demand that the Government of the United States shall henceforth be carried on for the benefit of the people, and not for the benefit and pleasure of the President and his family. From State to State that demand is echoing every day in louder and louder tones. The eloquent voice which Mr. Schurz has given it will be heard in the remotest parts of the country, and an answer will come back this Fall which will startle the President's henchmen as they never were startled before in the course of their

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM GENERAL WILSON.

The anxious friends of Mr. Senator Wilson, who is now engaged in a missionary tour in North Carolina, will be pleased to learn that he was alive and tolerably well on the 22d inst. at Goldsboro. We have by a special telegram to THE TRIBUNE authentic information that the General was resting himself in that town and repairing damages on Monday evening last. He was lodging at the hotel, and so was Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Virginia. A band came and discoursed most excellent music on sidewalk. Hearing these dulcet strains, Gen. Wilson hurried down stairs with a speech in his mouth, but was informed by the gentlemanly clerk that the serenade was for the other General, upon which the Massachusetts Senator and General remounted to his dormitory, the crowd vociferously cheering for Greeley and Brown. This shows the mortifications, hardships, and rebuffs to which even the political missionary is sometimes exposed. Should Gen. Wilson in his search for a Grant-and-Wilson audience lose himself entirely in some of the jungles and morasses which are not wanting in North Carolina, we shall be tempted to emulate the enterprise of our neighbor of The Herald and

send down a special agent to rescue him. In the mean time we are sorry to say that the telegram received by us does not report Gen. Wilson to have been in the best spirits at Goldsboro. The "enthusiasm" for the Philadelphia ticket in those parts seems to have been limited in quantity, and by no means first-class in quality. Our dispatch from Goldsboro says: "Yesterday evening Gen. Wilson was observed, apparently in a de-'sponding mood, sitting on one of the street "corners." He had "only three colored companions," which would seem to indicate that his popularity among the freedmen is not of the warmest and most enthusiastic character. It pains us, however, to hear of his despondency. Jordan may be a hard road to travel, but the easier he takes it the better for his health both of body and of mind. That the General is lonesome down there in North Carolina it is only natural to suppose; but if misery loves company, our Massachusetts missionary will soon have the pleasure of greeting Secretary Delano and Commissioner-of-Patents Baker, who have both left the public business in Washington and rushed down to North Carolina to make speeches for their alarmed leader. Moreover, letter from Easton, Penn., informs us that the great J. K. Dawes, Postmaster of that town, has abandoned his Post-office to his clerk. If he has no clerk we presume that the office is closed until after elecfor Dawes is not there, but tion. in North Carolina, working like a beaver for Grant and Gen. Wilson. The President is evidently determined to have that State, though he should be obliged to send every officeholder in Washington to the rescue, and, leaving the joys of Long Branch, even go there himself to boss the difficult job. Meanwhile, we entreat Gen. Wilson to keep up a good carriage. He has seen darker days than this-the days, we mean, when, for the sake of his political salvation, he was forced to coalesce with that Democratic party which we are now given to understand his soul abhors.

AN AWFUL SNUB.

The Washington Dr.-Grant-and-Gen.-Wilson-Ready-Made - Editorial-Manufacturing-Co., under the management of the President's Private Secretary, continues, of course as a mere labor of love, to furnish its wares to the country newspapers. We are obliged to say that these devoted and obliging gentlemen sometimes get most painfully snubbed. For instance, they prepared and printed their They put into it eighteen " Circular No. 4." exquisite editorials, long and short, and spiced the whole with a beautiful piece of poetry addressed to Dr. Grant by a bard named Chaning, who thus apostrophizes the Doctor: Man of the working classes, free and good, By virtue of his thoughts, sweet to the multitude."

As a conjectural reading of the last line we would suggest, "sweet on the multitude." The following argument in verse for the reelection of the Doctor will strike every intel-

ligent reader as a settler: Far, where the beauteons river proudly runs, Far, through the walnut vales, the sycamore,

Down, down, 'mid purple hills whose giorious suns, Furnish the seasons with rich fruitage o'er, There, 'neath a modest roof the here came, Beneath ancestral trees that loved his name

But alas! the eighteen original editorials and the lovely poem, being sent all in a lump to the editor of The Bristol (Penn.) Observer, have been treated by him with the most pro-That your Convention saw fit to accord its highest and the Chief of Police of that city. The Johnson, when he knows that Johnson merely the triumph of a principle, but the victory of found contempt. So far from eagerly jumping effective in its support of the Cincinnati tieket.

at this chance of making his journal bristling and brilliant, he has turned over the whole collection to us, mildly characterizing the same as "stuff," and asking us to pass it across the street to "John Thomas," since it

seems to be [exactly in J. T.'s line. We do not remember a grosser insult ever offered to the newspaper press than this proposition of the President's Private Secretary to supply the country journals with editorials in favor of Grant and Wilson. As we look at it, it seems to be also about the biggest blunder ever perpetrated by an electioneering committee. It is virtually saying to the managers of the country newspapers: "You don't know how to write; you don't "know how to manage your own journals; "but do not be discouraged for all that. We "bright fellows in Washington will send you 'a nice lot of first-rate articles, and you can print them as your own, thus obliging Dr. 'Grant, increasing your reputation, and "making a great deal of money." No wonder respectable editors, thus addressed, lose their temper and help us to expose the scheme. It is hardly likely that at present much will be made out of it. We flatter ourselves that we have spoiled the Private Secretary's little plan, which is about the silliest ever undertaken by a desperate and discouraged party.

In his speech at St. Louis, on Monday last, Senator Schurz affirmed that he had been offered official patronage if he would support the Santo Domingo annexation scheme. Detailing this attempt corruptly to influence his vote, he said that the offer was made to him by two gentlemen in somewhat intimate relations with the White House, who told him he could have all the patronage he wanted if he would aid the President. Asking one of these gentlemen, some months afterward, if the President authorized this proposition, he received a reply from him in the following words:

"Regarding the conversation you refer to in your note, I remember it was with the knowledge and consent and after I had a conversation with him (the President) that I called upon you and had the conversation you spoke of. My impression at this time is, that the Presi dent desired your support for his Santo Domingo scheme, and wished to be on such terms with you that your sup-port could be obtained. I do not now remember any particular language used at my interview with the President, and would not hazard doing him an injustice by attempting to quote from memory, but the impres on made upon my mind by the interview was fixed and distinct.'

It will be observed that the name of the writer is not given. At a Cabinet meeting, yesterday, this subject was fully canvassed, and a full denial by the President was agreed on. That denial-which is as nearly official as anything without an official signature can be-was sent to the Associated Press Agency, and is printed in THE TRIBUNE to-day. It will be observed that the President calls for the full publication of the letter from which quotation is above made, in order that he can see who "has imposed upon Senator Schurz."

The Evening Post says: "THE TRIBUNE declares that Mr. Greeley never agreed. in case he should be chosen President, to make Mr. Seymour Secretary of State."

No, not that. THE TRIBUNE said it was "assured by Mr. Greeley that no one ever suggested the name of Horatio Seymour to him as a candidate for any office on earth, while he never wrote a linto Seymour, received one from him, or had any sort of message from him respecting any office whatever."

And this is also true of every one else. Mr. Greeley never proffered any inducement whatever to any person to support him for President, at Cincinnati, Baltimore, or elsewhere. No one was ever authorized or incited by him to make any bargain, arrangement, or compact with any one else, for any such purpose. Neither Governor Fenton nor Mr. Waldo Hutchins (whose names have been wantonly dragged into this discussion) spoke or wrote to him on the subject of Federal office for himself or any one else. And down to this hour, no one was ever in any manner asked or solicited by Mr. Greeley to favor his nomination for President at Baltimore, Cincinnati, or elsewhere. All the solicitations on this subject whereof he has any knowledge or suspicion were addressed to him, and none was ever accompanied by an intimation that any favor in return was expected for any one.

We note with pleasure the first preparatory step taken by our Philadelphia neighbors toward the celebration of the Centennial in 1876. Independence Hall is this week in process of being cleared of all extraneous matter not strictly connected with the first declaration of our independence, the portraits of notable Philadelphians of the present day and the bronze and marble horrors which the energy of advertisers has accumulated in this sacred edifice having been all swept out, together with the candy-stalls and peanut-stands. We suggested this reform as soon as the subject of the centenary was broached, but found it met with rancorous opposition from the Philadelphians, who feared they would be accused of 'truckling to the South" if they refused to thrust the portraits of victorious loyal captains in the faces of their Southern guests for reverence and admiration when they came to look for the likenesses of the old Fathers of their country. But common sense and manly feeling, we are glad to see, have at last prevailed. The action of the Philadelphians, we are confident, is but an earnest of the hearty good fellowship which will first of all characterize the anniversary.

The New-York Times, yesterday, contrived to print a little less than one narrow column of Senator Schurz's address at St. Louis, one of the most masterly discussions yet drawn out on either side in this canvass, or in any canvass in the political history of the country. This morning, THE TRIBUNE prints in full Mr. Roscoe Conkling's abuse of itself, of Mr. Greeley, and of everybody who does not fall down and wor ship Mr. Conkling, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Grant, His position as one of the leaders of the Administration and one of the Senators of New-York seems to give his utterance consequence enough to deserve this as a matter of news. Certainly, however, it deserves no more in any newspaper than did Senator Schurz's, which The New-York Times sought to ignore. But The Times is an organ, and it is the main business of organs to suppress as much as they dare.

Mr. Conkling justifies President Grant's appointment of unfit relatives to office by saying that "even Mr. Greeley did not scruple to countenance his brother-in-law in obtaining the most lucrative Collectorship of Internal Revenue in the United States." The grotesque inaccuracy of this may be passed over. But would not Mr. Conkling have better evinced the spirit of fairness he professes if he had added that this brother-in-law did what does not seem fashionable among brothers-in-law on the other side-voluntarily resigned his office to return to his ordinary avocations ! In that, at any rate, he received the very hearty countenance of Mr. Greeley.

The Metropolitan Record, edited by Mr. John Mullaly, comes out this week with the names of Greeley and Brown at the head of its editorial columns, and with the announcement of a campaign issue at very low rates. The Record is earnest and